WASHINGTON.

Uproar in the National Bear Garden.

Acrimonious Debate Over the Deficiency Bill.

Butler and Farnsworth Besliming Each Other.

Fernando Wood's War Record Reviewed.

THE. ST. DOMINGO COMMISSION.

Ben Wade, Br. Howe and the Dominicans Favoring Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1871. Saucy Debate in the House-Butler and Farnsworth Lock Horns.

the personal relations between Geneari Butler and General Farnsworth are not of the most friendly At every opportunity they attack each other in the House, and when they lock horns the proceedings are always of a fively character. Faruseth is one of the few men in the House-indeed, be is the only one-who has attempted to handle tier, and he has shown a good deal of pinck about He has adopted Butler's plan of learning can about his adversary for the surpose of springing charges against him when he least expects it. While the Deficiency Appropriation fall was up to-day Mr. Farnsworth eatled attenon to an item for supplying the Treasury Department with furniture, mirrors, &c. He charged that ome of these mirrors had been used to garnish the rivate pariors of gentlemen in this city who like to give grand receptions. Mirrors costing the government thousands of dollars were carried through the city, he said, to garmen the parlors of a prominent member of the House last year when be gave a grand reception. Eidridge, of Wiscopsin, wanted to know name of the member to whom Farusworth alluded. He wanted the country to know whether this member who used the government looking giasses so extensively was a democrat or a republican. Farmsworth said the politics of the member to whom he referred were of that uncertain kind which makes it difficult to tell-at which the members of the House, who knew very well that Farnsworth was referring to Butler, burst out in a roar of aughter. "I believe," said Farnsworth, "he was formerly a democrat. He has been

Everything by turns and nothing long. Then there was another loud laugh at Lutler's expense. Butler came back at Farnsworth in his own He said there are some things in this world which a man cannot avoid. When he is going along the street where a mud cart is slopping over he canot avoid having some of the mud splashed upon him. All he can do is to have it brushed off when it gets dry, quite certain that it will do nim no harm. Now, sir," continued Butler, "I have sat here quiet in this debate, and have listened to two or three things. In the first place, the ember from Himois announced that when we came to the Boston Post Office he would show what member of Congress was interested in the construction of that bidlding. He went out to get some papers, and came back and let that paragraph pass ever. Then there was an appropriation for looking glasses, and the mud macrine goes at it again. These charges, Butler said, were made in the House by a man who, when he went before his people for re-election last time, had his majority dwindled tenfeld-from 14,000 to 1,800-and that while he was running against a Methopreacher, too. The House laughed at this, but Butler began to show signs of losing his temper. He said that he who accuses all the world convicts only one, and that is himself. He compared Farnsworth to a man who, being drunk himself, saw all the world staggering before him, Farnsworth, in replying, said he did not say Butler's house was garnished with government looking glasses, nor did he say that Butler's politics

Everything by turns and nothing long. But it seemed the cap fitted Butler, and so he tinued Farnsworth, "I do now say that it has been proved before a committee of the House, and it is susceptible of proof that his house in this city was garnished with mirrors belonging to the United States government, and that some of those mirrors were lost and broken in the transportation to and from his house. I do say that, and I do say now that I hold in my hand the document which would prove as much as any presumptive or circumstantial evidence could prove anything to any unprejudiced jury that the member from Massachusetts is interested in the stone quarry from which the granite is taken for the construction of that Boston building. It is as well understood in the city of Boston as any other fact. The fact is notorious there, and this quarry is called Butter's quarry. Six members of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads found by the testimony in that case that a man by the name of French, a distaller and former staff officer of the member from Massachusetts-a man who could not get a commission from Governor Andrew because of his bad character, but was taken down to New Orleans and used there by the member from Massachusetts, upon his staff, when he was gorging himself with punder there-I have the testimony of this man here that he came to Washington because his distillery had been seized for violation of the law, and he went to consult the member from Massachusetts, who is usually consulted and retained in such cases. Entler advised bug to buy a stone quarry. This happened about the time that the first appropriation of \$200,000 was made to commence the construction of the building in Boston. He purchased the quarry, and, under the advice with the assistance of the member from Massachuseus, procured the contract, although he was the highest bidder." Farnsworth said Butler, in a speech delivered at Cape Ann, had claimed the credit of getting this contract. "Now." ne continued, tell me that the member for Massa chusetts is not interested? Farnsworth said that he had more of Butler's record to read to the Hense. He wanted to tell them about the Whitney Ames case, in which Butler was interested, but the Speaker's hammer fell and the quarrel was over for the present. The members seemed to enjoy the performance, as they always do spicy debates of a personal character.

The St. Domingo Commission-Ben Wade and Br. Howe Favoring Annexation.

nator Wilson has received a private letter from Dr. Howe, one of the St. Domingo Commissioners, which is of interest, showing as it does that the Commissioners are pretty well satisfied that the opposition to the annexation of St. Domingo, winch showed itself so strongly here when the subject was under consideration in Congress, was stirred up and maintained by the emisarries of the Baytien Government. The Naboth who covets his neighbor's viceyard, in the opinion of Dr. Howe, lives near the Haytien border and not to the United States. The truth is Hayti itself has had a strong desire to annex Dominica, and hence her opposition to the United States a quiring the territory. Dr. Howe says so far he has not met a single individual on the island who is against annexation. On the contrary, every one seems anxious for it. He says the Commissioners have deelded, however, to see some of Cabral's band, and clabral himself, if possible, so as to learn their views. It is suspected that Cabral draws a good deal of his support from Haytlen government, which is anxious to keep alive some feeling among the Dominicans against annexation. Eacz has assured the Commissioners that he will do all in his power to enable them to meet Cabral.

Vice President Coltax has received a letter from old Ben Wade, wherein he speaks in the highest

terms of Baez and so much of the country as he had seen. Dr. Howe thinks the Commissioners will be able to present a report that will satisfy the

Republican Caucus-Officers of the Next Con-

gress. The republican members of the House of Representatives for the Forty-second Congress will hold a caucus on the 2d of March for the purpose of nominating candidates for officers of the new House. So far there are very few of the members elect in town, that is, outside of those who are members of the present Congress and have been re-elected. The indications are that Speaker Blaine, the Clerk of the House, Mr. McPherson, and the Doorkeeper, Captain Buxton, will all be re-elected without opposition. There are no candidates now in the field against them. The office of Sergeant-at-Arms has several competitors. Colonel Ordway, the present incumbent, is a candidate. He will be opposed by General Berron, of Louisiana, Colonel Stokes and several others. The candidates for Postmaster of the House are Colonel King, of New York; Captain Sherwood, of Michigan, and Colonel Hawkins, of Ohio. The democrats will probably nominate Sam Cox, of New York, as their candidate for Speaker. This is a compliment dearly prized by democrats in these days, when they hold so few positions under the national

Forwarding Business in the Senate. A republican Senatorial caucus was held this morning for the purpose of arranging and deciding the order of business before the Senate. It appears that there are quite a number of measures which have been reported from the different committees and are before the Senate for action. The Senators having these matters in charge make an effort nearly every morning to bring them before the Senate, and a good deal of time is wasted in a Truitless effort to give these various measures precedent. It was, therefore, deemed advisable that a caucus should be held and an understanding had to arrange the order of business. It was finally decided that e appropriation bills should have precedent over all other matters of legislation, and they are to be continued until disposed of. It was decided that the Enforcement bill, which passed the House some tays ago, and which has important political bear mgs, should be taken up on Friday next and passed, After that and the appropriation bills are disposed of any other really important measures will have aisideration. The impression is that very little of the large amount of business before the Senate will be acted on at the present session.

The Fenine Exiles Formally Received by the

President.
The President gave the Irish exiles a formal reception at the White House this morning. General Burke, accompanied by his comrades-Dr. Edward Power, Captain John McClure, John Devoy, Dr. Dennis Dowling, Mulcahy, Payan, O'Leary, Captain Harry S. Muileds, E. Pilsworth, St. Clair, Patrick ennon, Peter Manghan, George Brown, Patrick Welsh and William F. Rountree-were intro-President Grant by Councilman John F. Murray, of the Washington municipal government, Clarence C. Barton, of Washington; Michael Ryan, William F. McClure, of New York; Hugh Murray, of Washington; M. E. tiell and Thomas E. Urell, of Brooklyn, accompanied the exiles and all were introduced to the President, who shook the hands of the delegation to a hearty manner. General Burke then briedy addressed the President, stating that several of his comrades were still in English prisons and were suffering great tortures from their jailors, who were merely obeying the brutal orders of their superiors, which orders were disgraceful in the nineteenth century, carried out, as they were, to the extremest point. Burke spoke in a very feeling manner. The President asked if there were any American citizens still confined in British dungeons, and General Burke stated that Richard Burke and Captain Patrick Condon were as yet in the hands of the British government and were both American cutizens. General Grant stated that he would like to have a report of the sufferings of the American citizens written by General Burke and sent to him for examination. He also added that he would do everything possible and in his power to assist the Irish Americans still confined in prison. The exiles and their friends then bade the President good day and left the Executive Mansion.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Bill. The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee prop holding a meeting on Friday to consider the House amendments to the Southern Pacific Rairroad bill. It is understood that a majority of the committee favor the bill as amended by the House, and there is a disposition to take it up and pass it at once. The opposition comes from parties interested in the side roads, which are cut off by the bill in the House.

Payment of the March Interest. Secretary Boutweil has ordered the payment of March interest on Priday the 94th i

Patent Office Report Illustrations.

The Congressional printer has withdrawn the advertisement for lithographing, &c., and for illustrating patents; consequently no pills will be received and opened on the 25th inst.; but an advertisement wil n be issued calling for future bias for this work.

Amendment to the Apportionment Bill. The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day agreed upon the amendment of the Apportionment bill, which provides that those States which elect their entire Legislature this year shall make the apportionment; and those who do not elect thellegis lature this year may postpone the apportionment till

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Third Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1871. PROTECTION AGAINST THE KU RIVERS IN ALABAMA Mr. WAENER, (rep.) of Ala., presented and had read by the Secretary a petition from citizens of Dublin, Payette county, Ala., praying for protection against Ku Klux outraces and asserting their preference for military role to their on Southern Outrages.

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., the Senate took up the Philadelphia Centennia Celebration till.

Mr. CONKLING (rep.) of N. Y., opposed the bill, intimating that the credit of originating the idea belonged exclusively to New York. He maintained that the proposition to give the sanction of the government to such a celebration should be matured with great deliberation and not in the interest of any particular locality. He then forwarded to the Secretary and asked to have read a lengthy letter on the subject lately published by John Bigelow, containing, among other suggestions, that a number of places should be selected with a view to a general exposition of manufactures, science and art.

and ar.

Before the reading of the letter was concluded the morning hour expired, when Mr. CAMERON asked, but failed, to obtain leave to have the bill in their considered. He then asked that the made the order of business for the morning hour of to-morrow, and hoped has friend (Mr. Conking) would not further delay its passage.

Mr. CONKLING replied that he did not wish to occupy time immedsarially, but would say, frankly, he was not disposed to see such a scheme go through hashly without his determined opposition.

posed to see such a scheme go through hastily without his determined opposition.

Mr. CANKROS defended the bill, and asserted his intention to stand by it and carry it through.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of lowa, and others protested against taking up the morning noirr by a comparatively unimpertant measure, to the exchasion of appropriation bills. The subject then went over and the Sensite took up THE 18DIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

in committee of the whole, and disposed of a number of amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations.

in compilities of the whole, and disposed of a number of amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations.

The amendment striking out the section probibiting contracts or agreements by any person with Indians for payment for services in collecting claims against the government for Indian lands, annuities or treaties, and declaring such agreements nuil and yold, was rejected.

The section was then modified to permit hiring of attorners by Indians, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, and prohibiting their receiving a greater amount of pay than might be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and prohibiting their receiving a greater amount of pay than might be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, when additional amendments were proposed and discussed. One, to increase the compensation of Indian agents \$300 annually, gave rise to a discussion upon the personal integrity of those officers and the differences as to the proper poincy to be pursued in the management of the Indian Bureau, in which Mesers. Harian. Thurman, Siewari, Corbett, Nye, Thayer and Edminists participated.

The unendment was rejected—yeas 11, nays 33.

Mr. Hallann, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported various amendments, making additional appropriations for the Indian service, a number of which were alonged.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1871.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency bill. It appropriates \$10,677,525, which includes the follow-

Post Office, in addition to the unexpended balance for the purchase of a site, \$64,278; for a Court House at Madison, Wis., \$21,599; for a Court Bouse at Portland, Me., \$20,019; for an appraiser's store in Philadelphia, \$40,000; for public printing paper and bluding. \$22,000; for cavairr and artill

lery horses, \$200,000; for army clothing and camp equipage, \$200,000; for army contingencies, £150,000; for army medical supplies, \$100,000; for army pay and micage and clothing, \$2.045,000; for the Quartermaster General's department, \$750,000; for the Freedmen's Bureau, \$140,000; for collecting revenue from imports for halt year, \$2,750,000. The last item is not included in the aggregate.

The item for the New York Post Office was read as \$250,000. The item for the New York Post Office was read as follows:

"For continuing the work on the building for the Post Office and Court House in New York city, to be applied only to finishing the foundation and up to and including the sill course, and receiving and setting the granite of the first, story shove that course, \$500,000.

Mr. DAWES, trep.) of Massa, moved to add to the first words, "and subject to no other limitation and restriction." He explained that there was former legistation which required that no part of the money should be expensed until after the contracts were received for the completion of the whole building at an expense not exceeding \$5,000,000. The Committee on Appropriations had become satisfied that it would take a\$5,000,000 to erect the building from the sill up, as it had been necessary to sink the lower basements thirty-six rect below the surface. The ultimate cost of the building above the surface would be \$5,000,000, and the expenditure below the surface would be in addition to that, making the whole cost of the building, \$5,900,000, and the expenditure below the surface would be in addition to that, making the whole cost of the building, contending that the plan as agreed upon by the five New York architects, who hat combined their respective designs, would have given a more roomy and convenient building at less cost, and also that there had been frandulent contracts given out for the supply of granite, in which some members of the House were interested.

Mr. Saughest, (rep.) of Cal., remarked that he was not

Office Committee.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., replied to Mr. Farnsworth, and referred to the enormous outlays of the government on the works at Rock Island, ill., and said that the appropriation for the New York Post Office was not for the beneat of the city, but of the whole country, and that the item was not extraward. the city, but of the whole country, and that the nem was no-extravagami.

Mr. Firch, (rep.) of Nev., stated that he had been a mem-ber of the Post Office Committee which had investigated the questions connected with the New York and Baston Post Offices; that the inquiry as to whether the gentleman from Alassachusetts (Mr. butler) was interested to or connected with contracts for the supply of granile had been pushed to the utmost extent, and that, so far as a negative could be proved, it had been conclusively proved that that gentleman was in no way, directly or indirectly, connected with or in-terested in such contracts.

The amendment offered by Mr. Dawes was agreed to.

The next item, for the Boston Post Office, also elicited some discussion, arising from opposition to hy Mr. Farns-worth.

some discussion, arising from opposition to it by Mr. randworth.

An hom for furniture in the Treasury Department brought.

An hom for furniture in the Treasury Department brought out Mr. FARNEWOWITH again in an attack upon the Architect of the Expensive Directors being "toted" about the incident of two expensive Directors being "toted" about the doring and besutify the house of a distinguished member of Congress in Washington city, and that one of them, costing some ten thousand dollars, had been broken or lost in the transportation backward and forward.

Mr. Elbelder, (dem.) of Wis., asked Mr. Farneworth to what member of Congress he referred. Was he a democrat?

Mr. Eldbirder, dem.) of Wis., asked Mr. Farnsworth to what member of Congress he referred. Was he a democrai?

Mr. Farnsworth repited that his politics were of that uncertain kind that it was difficult to tell what they were. He had been a democrat and everything else "by turns, but nothing long." (Laughter.)

Mr. BUILER, (rep.) of Mass., replied to Mr. Farnsworth's insinstations. There were some things, he said, which a man could not avoid. He could not avoid, when going along a street, naving a mud car scatter inth upon him. The member from illimots had accused him of being interested in a granite contract for the Boston Fost Office, but his colleague on the Post Office Committee (Fitch) had informed the House that there was not the slightest crisience connecting him with it. Then came some item about furniture, and thereupon the mid machine went at it again, and the House was told that furniture belonging to the Treasury had been used by him (Butler). There was not one word of truth in it. The accusation was that the Secretary of the Treasury, he supervising architect and everybody who had anything to do with these appropriations were all corrupt—all fraudulent and wrong, and this charge was made by a man whose majority had dwindied ten fold, from 14.00 to 1,400, and against a Methodist preacher, too (Laughter.) He had but one more observation to make, and that wastat he who necessed all the world convicted only one, and that one thruself. He who ran a-muck against every man only showed that his own heart had all the qualities with which be destriced to invest every one class. He was like the nature of the property of the transmitter of the member from Illinots saw nothing but were the man and the same in the congerned that the transmorth and that had not consider that the transmorth and malfeasance in overybody disc. Laughter, from Massachassitis bad been exceed.

cise. (Laughter.)

Mr. Faursworru said that he had not stated that the House or the member from Massachusetts had been graced with mirrors belonging to the Treasury, but as it seemed that the coat fitted that member he would now say that it had been proved before a committee of the House, and was susceptible of proof again, that that member's house was graced with mirrors belonging to the United States government, and that some of these unirrors had been lost in their transmission to and from the Freasury. He bed in his hand a document which would prove to any tuprejudiced jury that the member from Rassachusetts was interested in a stone quarter which would prove to any tuprejudiced jury that the member from Rassachusetts was interested in a stone quarter of the state of the second of the cause his distillery had been seized for violation of the revenue law, and went to consult the member from Massachusetts, who was usually consulted in such cases. He had some spare money, and to ask how he should invest it, and the member from Massachusetts actived him to buy a stone from Massachusetts actived him to buy a stone day when the first appropriation of \$30.00 bout the very day when the first appropriation of \$30.00 bout the very day when the first appropriation of \$30.00 bout the very day when the first appropriation of \$30.00 bout the very day when the first appropriation of \$30.00 bout the very day when the first appropriation of \$30.00 bout the very day when the first appropriation of \$30.00 bout the very day when the first appropriation of \$30.00 bout the very day when the first appropriation of \$30.00 bout the very day when the first appropriation of the Boston Post Office. This distillation appropriation of the same rule applied to the contents of the century of the Canadan government to take measures for the describation of impetial troops that in freed not authority at all. The gentleman from California had better take care of this own city of San Francisco.

Mr. Cox denied that the Prep Pres was any democratic authority at all. The gentleman from California had better take care of the same rule applied to the same rule applied t

as was applied in New York whenever there was a necessity for it.

Mr. Cox—Do you want the bayonet put into the ballot in your State?

Mr. SARGENT—I would protect the ballot by every means Mr. Mongan, (dem.) of Chio-You would abolish the ballot

Calls to order.

Calls to order.

Mr. Diokky, (rep.) of Pa., reminded Mr. Brooks that the precedent for putting down a whiskey riot to Brooklyn had been set by Washington himself cutting down the whiskey insurrection in Tennsylvania. So President Grant was occasionally compelled to send a small army to the whiskey-drinking neighborhood of New York to enforce the revenue laws.

Mr. Schednaker, (dem.) of N. Y.—And we always had a rol whenever he did it.

into whenever he did it.

Mr. Dicker—It would always create a riot in New York to stop the supply of whisker. (Laughter.) Nowhere eise than in the neighborhood of New York has the love of whisker so developed itself.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Except in the House of Representatives. Mr. Logars, (rep.) of Ill. expressed the opinion that the President had no right to send the army or navy into States, except on the request of the Governor or Legislature; but he did not believe that the President had violated the law in that respect. He intimated, however, that a greater outrage was committed by the House and one of its committees, in not taking such action as would give to the great Northwest the representation in the house which its population existed

representation in the house which is population entitled it to.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., expressed his satisfaction at having elicited a rebuke of the President for the use of the military at the elections from the gentleman from Hilpois (Mr. Logan), who was the President's superior in civil life and his equal in military life.

Mr. Woon, (dem.) of N. X., moved to strike out one of the items for the Freedmen's Bureau, and charged that bureau with having plundered the public treasury.

Mr. McNekly, (dem.) of Ill., made remarks in the same direction.

with having plundered the public treasury.

Mr. McNeELLy (dem.) of 11L, made remarks in the same direction.

Mr. Hoar, (rep.) of Mass, characterized the two speeches as additional illustrations of the malignant hatred which the democratic party entertained towards all the poor and oppressed and down-trouden people of the tand. The proposition was to reject the item of five thousand dollars for the support of the freedmen's hospital and asylma, and to turn out the sick and blind and aged and feeble immates of it to stave and perish in the streets as a monument of the results of the democratic rule and democratic policy. He declared that after an investigation, unexampled for patience and fairness, not a seintilia of evidence had been produced before the committee which investigated the charges against the Freedmen's Burcau to substitutiate those charges. The jonly persons whom that investigation condemned were the man who made the charges (Mr. Wood) and the two memners of the committee who put their names to the minority report (Messrs, Rogers and NoNeely).

Mr. Gox repided to Mr. Hoar, remarking incidentally that the Freedmen's Bureau was rotten from top to toe, and that it had been used in connection with the army for the prostitution of the callet box and the injury of the negro race, and now the House had heard a tirade against the democratic party from a gentleman from Massachusetts in. Hoar: Why did not that gottleman take care of his own poor in Massachusetts? A member on the republican side of the House had once said that there were more people starving to death in the poor houses of Massachusetts than were killed in the Crimean war. Why did not Massachusetts soid their pappers and starved their criminals. They had the year and made broad their phylacteries. Hauchter)—most death the pappers and starved their criminals. They had the year of the people and put on their garments and made broad their phylacteries. Hauchter).

Mr. Dawes rose to make a remark, but Mr. Cog declined to yield to him, remarking th

Mr. Dawes-I will tell you in a minute, if you will allow Mr. Dawes—I will tell you in a minute, if you will allow me.

Mr. Cox.—I do not believe you could tell me in an hour.

Mr. Hoan said that every man who was about to do, or who had done in his life, something encating, siways accompanied the act with cursing Massachusetts. When the democrats were whitping women and selling the fruits of their own ions down in the Southern States they always undertook to cover themselves from public attention by cursing Massachusetts; when the democratic friends of the gentleman from New York rose against this government and undertook to establish one of their own on the corner stone of sizercy all their papers and all their orators cursed Massachusetts; and now, as masked by night they sought the hit of the poor negro and took him from his bed to be whipped and murdered, because he was loyal and black, their friends on this floor sought to cover up and distract attention from those outrages by always cursing Massachusetts. The gentleman (Mr. Cox) had said that, like Troy, Massachusetts was not defended here by her strongest man, but he would say to that gentlemen that Troy did not need to put forward flector against an attack that was led by Thersites. (Laughter and encouraging expression.)

Mr. Dawes explained that much of the deficiency bill was

Mr. Dawks explained that much of the deficiency bill was caused by necessities inherited, not created, by this administration.

The debate was further continued by Messrs, Dawes, Hoar, Shanks, Cox, Mungen, McNeely, Wood and Townsend.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Wood stated, on his honor as a representative and as a man, that he had proved fourteen out of the fifteen sliegations which he had made against General Howard. fourteen out of the more against General Howard.

Ar, Townstenn, (rep., of Pa., a member of the Committee on Education which had investigated the matter, stated on his konor that the investigation showed the charges made by Mr. Wood against General Howard were untrue Irom negting to end. He referred to Mr. Wood as baying, when

Mayor of New York, gravely proposed to break up the Union by taking that great city out of it.

Mr. WOOD—That is false, and the gentleman knows that it is false.

Jor. Townsenp proceeded to read from "McPherson's Text Book of the Rebellion." first volume, page 405, the message sent by Nr. Wood, as Mayor of New York, to the Common Council of the city, in which he spoke of the dissolution of the Union as newtable; of the people of the slave States as their aggivered brethren, with whom they had friendly relations and a common sympathy; and of the propriety of New York disrupting the bonds which bound her to a venal and corrupt master, and to a party which had plundered their revenue and attempted to run her commerce. He also referred to the Toombs telegram, and read its contents.

dered their revenue and attempted to run her commerce. He also referred to the Toombs telegram, and read its contents.

Mr. Wood replied to Mr. Townsend. He submitted that the extract read from his message to the New York Common Council simply showed that he then, like many another man, though that under the existing direumstance secession was possible, and his recommendation was that New York, the great commercial metropolis of the country, should, under all possible circumstances, command and defend the commerce of the country. In that message, there was not an expression that could be construed into any desire to bring about a dissolution of the Union. It was on his message that the first dollar ever voted by any city of the United States for the equipment of troops was voted by the city of New York. He had sent a special message to the Common Council recommending the appropriation of a million dollars for the purpose of equipping troops before any action was taken by the President. That appropriation was made; and on that million dollars the Union Defence Committee had fitted out thirteen regiments of the fluest troops in the war. He had bimself, at his own expense—"not a single dollar of which had ever been relanded to him?" raised a regiment, which was named after raised a regiment, which was named after raised a regiment, which was named after first great meeting held in the country after the firing on Fort Sunter was called by humself at Union square the next day, at which John A. Dix presided, and at which senator Saler and himself was right to fling them back into nert day, at which John A. Dix presided, and at which senator Baker and dimself were the speakers and orators. Therefore, when gentlemen imputed motives to him which had no foundation, he had a right to fling them back into their teeth as faise. Mr. Wood then referred to the Toomba telegram and defended his conduct in that connection.

Mr. PFERES, (rec.) of Mc., referring to the charges against General O. O. Howard, declared that he had read all the report and testimony, and that there was not a singe, jot or tittle of frand, improvidence or even indiscretion proved against the fair fame of that officer.

In order to put a stop to the discussion and to bring the House to a vote on the bill

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, The motion was agreed to and the bill passed by a vote of year 96, nays 44.

The flouse then, at six P. M., adjourned.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Letter from the British Colonial Secretary to Governor Young on Dominican Affairs.

A Joint Commission Proposed to Settle Disputed Questions With the United States-Canada Demands Compensation for the Surrender of Fishing Rights and the Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 21, 1871. The following despatch from the Colonial Secre tary to the Governor General has reference to the recent mission of the Hen. Alexander Campbell to

recent mission of the Hen. Alexander Campbell to England:

Downing Street, July 27, 1870.

Sir—On receiving from her Majesty the seals of this ollice I took an early opportunity of communicating with the Hon. Mr. Campbell, Postmaster General of Canada, who has come to England to place before her Majesty's government the views of your government on various questions connected with the Dominion. Mr. Campbell brought under my consideration the following subjects:—The first was the protection of the Canadan Baheries from encroachments by foreign fishing vessels. On this point I concur with your Kinister that it would be desirable that the questions which have been so long in dispute with the United States as to the geographical limits of the exclusive fishing rights of Canada under the treaty of 1812 should be settled by a joint British and American Commission, on which the Dominion should be represented. Her Majesty's government will propose to the United States government to appoint such a commission. Now that the instructions given to her Majesty's cruisers and the government vessels of Canada have been brought into harmony I do not think it necessary, in this despatch, to make any observations on the details of these matructions. I will only remark that I am most anxious to avoid any misunderstanding on this subject between the imperial and the Canadian governments, and with this view the regulations to be issued for the fishery season of 1871 should be considered by the two governments in good time before the season commences. Their nature must of course depend much upon the establishment proposed by the Commission, but I shall gladly receive from your government any statement on this subject and shall give it my best attention.

Second—A bull authorizing a guarantee of the fortification loan, on which Mr. Campbell expressed some anxiety, is all ready before Parliament.

Thurs—Mr. Campbell pressed strongly upon me that representations should be made to the United States government.

The following is Sir A, T. Galt's motion on the Joint High Commission, to be brought up as soon as the correspondence is printed, and before Sir John A. Macdonaid goes to Washington:—

John A. Macdonald goes to Washington:—
Resolved, That this House recognizes in the fullest manner the importance to the cause of peace and divilization of the settlement of all questions in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and especially to the interests of Canada, and will rejoice to find that the result of the labors of the Joint High Commission will be productive of cordial and hating friendship between the two nations; that this House regards the control and disposal of the inshore fisheries and navigation of inland waters, especially within the powers conveyed to the Parliament of Canada under the British North American act, and will view with the utmost concern and apprehension all proposals to alter or diminish the just rights of the Dominion in these respects without their connent; that this House has always been and is now prepared to concede the most free and uncestricted use of the fisheries and inland navigation to the United States upon receiving as an equivalent therefor complete medication of the United States commercial system, been and is now prepared to concede the most free and un-restricted use of the fisheries and inland navigation to the United States upon receiving as an equivalent therefor com-plete medication of the United States commercial system, directed to insure free and liberal interchange of the pro-ducts of labor in the two countries; that concession to the United States of freedom of the isheries and navigation of the St. Lawrence without compensation would piace Canada in a most disadvantageous position in future negotiations, by depriqual her of the means of offering any adequate equiva-lent for the concessions she is desirous of obtaining from that nation; that this House willingly consents to the consid-eration by the Joint High Commission of all subjects in which Canada is concerned with the United States, and will cheerfully make any sacrifice which may be required at their hands in the interests of the empire, so far as they do not compromise the national interests and security of the coun-try, and directly tend to their undue subordination to the United States in the future.

Dissolution of the New Brunswick Parlin-Sr. JOHN. Feb. 21, 1871.

At twelve o'clock to-day the Hon. Mr. King, Attorney General, announced that Mr. Galt ha signed, and that the Lieutenant Governor had called upon Mr. George L. Hathaway to form a govern-ment. A stormy discussion followed, and the House ad-ourned.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Greatest Rain Storm of the Season in Californin-Fight Among State Prison Convicts. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22, 1871.

The heaviest rain of the season fell last night. Phere is more snow in sight on the summits o Mount Diablo and Mount Tamalpais and the other mountains around the Bay of San Francisco than has been seen there for years. The military review, which was ordered for to

day, has been postponed on account of the weather. A fight occurred yeaterday in the Nevada State Prison between convicts, in which several dangerous and probably fatal cuts were given; but no one was killed outright.

The Lincoln scholl house, on the corner of Filth and Market streets, the finest on the Pacific coast, was partly destroyed by fire this morning, the loss exceeding \$25,000.

THE JAPANESE IN PATERSON.

What They Saw and What They Said About Frands in Silk Manufacture. The Japanese students of Rutgers College visited

Paterson on Tuesday afternoon, and were escorted through the principal mills and factories. appeared much interested in what they saw, and when they came to anything new they took notes of it for their future edification. In visiting the silk mills the custom of their fellow countrymen at home in ingeniously doing up poor silk within packages of a good article was shown to them, at which they were highly insignant, and promised to have the matter represented to their government and the perpetrators of the swindle forced to suffer the consequences. This swindling custom has been carried on so largely of late that the Paterson manufacturers have decided to give up the manipulation of Japanese siks and turn their attention to that more honestly put up by "the heathen Chinee." The visitors also agreed to terms of establishing a direct sik trade between Japan and Paterson, a very important matter, as it will knock off jobbers' profits and tend to reduce the price or give a better article for the same price. On the whole, the visit of the Japa to Paterson promises to be productive of much good to the panniacturers of that city. they took notes of it for

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

THE CELEBRATION IN THE CITY.

The Public Balldings-Bowling Green-The Veterans of 1812 - National Guard Parade and Receptions.

This public holiday, which every one acknowedges should never fade from the ranks of honor. was celebrated yesterday in New York in a manner which, though marked in a certain sense, was not of the old time, hearty kind. All the public buildings-City Hall, Custom House, United States Treasury, &c .- were closed for the day, and displayed FLAGS IN ABUNDANCE.

The shipping in the bay and harbor was gally decorated with vari-colored bunting. Even the Neptune, which bears such a dismal story inside its planks, was gay with streamers. The presence of these ensigns on the snips and housetops gave a gay appearance to the city, while the fresh breeze, under the clear, blue sky, made the flaunting flags joyous in their waving. Although business was not wholly suspended a great many down-town houses gave their hands a holiday. A walk down Broadway made this more apparent. But what shall be said of Bowling Green? It looked sad and deserted, as if wrapped in a reverie of its gierious far-off past, when the English flag was hauled down, and

GEORGE WASHINGTON MARCHED to occupy it nigh fourscore and ten years ago. There was not a stars and stripes in sight, but a nuge Union Jack hung over the pavement from the British Consulate, and a French tricolor of red, white and blue; an Italian flag of green, white and red, and the jaundice and blood-colored flag of Spain floated over their respective consulates. The poor old place seemed to have lost its glory but none of its dignity, and the HERALD reporter strayed down to the Battery.

"A EIG FLAG; YES, SIR," said the gray uniformed park policeman; "it took four of us to run it up." "No; nobody's coming here to-day to fire salutes. Years ago the veterans used to. Now, on the 22d, nobody of any account comes here except some old fogies who've all got the same story about old times; how rich families hived round here, and how they used to play around here themselves when they was boys, and sich staff. It tickles th' old boys to see the improvements here; that's all."

sich staff. It tickles th' old boys to see the improve-ments here; that's all."

Up Broadway again, along Chatham street, up the Bowery until the Mhiltary Hall, No. 193, is reached. There they are, fifty-one of them.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

Carious old spirits, white-haired, stick-propped, toothless and toltering, most of them. They ap-point a committee of veterans to draw up resolu-tions.

"More than usual here to-day" said (tapplem) 'More than usual here to-day," said Chaplain

Hull.

"Bless me!" answers the reporter, starting; "I thought you were growing less and less!"

"No resurrections—oh, no! The Pension bill brings them out stronger thus year. That fetches them. But I'm on the committee; you'll hear more them. But I'm on the committee; you it items about it."

The committee of nine present the following reso-

Intions, which are heartily endorsed:—

Resoived, That the thanks of the veterans and widows of deceased soldiers, saliors and marines who served their country in that memorable contest against Great Britain are carnestly due and are hereby graterully tendered the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States for their generasity in passing the Pension bill for the relief of the old soldiers.

Resolved, That his Excellency U. S. Grant deserves the hearty thanks of all concerned for his promptness in signing the Pension bill.

Resolved, That Professor D. E. Groux, of Washington, D. C., deserves our hearty thanks for his untiring exertions in procuring the passage of the bill.

The Veterans burst, into cheers, indicative of negative.

The Veterans burst into cheers, indicative of nealthy lungs, and form in line two deep and commence their march to the Continental Hotel, Broadway, where dinner is prepared for them by Mr. Merrifield, the proprietor. Down Grand street they march, and the curious stop with a peculiar stare at so much sendity in line. At their head marches old Colonel Daily. The most prominent figure is that of Ensign Sexton, who wears an ancient black, red and white cockade upon his stovepipe hat. A pair of neavily-tinselled epanlettes are on his shoulders, and an old sabre, old enough to be the sabre of his sire, hangs by his side.

"ALL HONOR TO THEM!"

exclaims a well-dressed man, as they defile across Broadway; and this is the only public demonstration in their honor the reporter hears. The aged patriots sit down, and while their substantial dinner hands a served the reporters collect their names. is being served the reporters collect their names. Most of them forget the number of the regiment they belonged to; they can only recollect the names of

they belonged to; they can only recollect the names of GHOSTLY CAPTAINS AND PHANTOM SERGEANTS of halt a century ago. Here are the names of those who sat down:—Tunis McCauley, eighty-three years; Zenas Skidmore, eighty; Luke Gobert, seventy-sevent, Twenty-seventh New York regiment. Abe Florentine, seventy-nine; Jonathan Smith, seventy-six; James L. Mather, seventy-six; Tim S. Wheeler, eighty-two; David Lopes, eighty-three, Eleventh regiment; and afterwards on board the Constitution frigate in capturing a British ship he lost the last two fingers of the right hand. William Jenkins, eighty-one, Twenty-fifth United States regiment; Colonel Abe Dally, seventy-five; Eleventh regiment New York Artillery. Chaplain J. H. Hull, seventy-five; Leonard Hoffman, seventy-five; Leoonard Hoffman, seventy-six; Second gument New York Artillery. Chaplain J. H. Hull, seventy-five; Leonard Hofman, seventy-six; Second New York Artillery. James Mackrell, seventy-five; James Marthers, eighty-four; Eleventh United States regiment. Titus Ensell, eighty-one; Hy. B. Williams, eighty; John Galar, eighty-one, of the frigate Guerriere; William D. Morgan, eighty; J. G. Sexton, seventy-eight; Cornelius E. Howard, seventy-four; Captain Leonard Vaum, eighty; Jared Olinstead Seventy-eight; Progression of the Constant Control of the Cont Captain Leonard Vaum, eighty; Jared Olmstead eventy-eight; Twentieth regiment. Tom. Stewar seventy-two; Forty-second regiment. Tom. Stewart, seventy-two; Forty-second regiment. Thomas B. Wendover, seventy; Second New York Artillery. General Raymond, Gelonel J. T. Hildredth; Twenty-dith Infantry. Isaac Breck. T. J. Darling; Twenty-seventh Infantry. Ed. Dorsett. Ed. Harper, Staten Island Infantry; Samuel McCuulen, Ninth Artillery; George Newcomb, Joseph G. More, Jacob Van Nostrand, Eleventh Infantry; Anthony Staier, under Commodore Perry; H. T. Jolly, of the Grampus; Joseph Insby, Second regiment; Charles Coombs, P. E. Doxey, George Blancy, Ninth Infantry; W. H. Brown, Seventy-fourth infantry; Abe Riker, Third Infantry; Israel Meade, William B. Doyle, One Hundred and Eleventh regiment; William L, Van Zandt, Second regiment; Captain H. Barker, Seventy-sixth regiment; Captain Charles Noiestoley, Third regiment; John McCosland.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT, under Colonel Funk, paraded, and was received by Mayor Hall In Iront of the Bloszow, All Mense.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT, under Colonel Funk, paraded, and was received by Mayor Hail in front of the Blossom Club House, on Fifth avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, after which the club itself gave a dinner to the Mayor, at which his Honor made his usual nappy allusions to passing events and the day they becomed

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT gave a reception on the occasion of the opening of their new armory on Broadway, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, where Colonel Rockafeller did the nones.

the honors.

THE SINTH REGIMENT
gave a very brillant reception at their armory, Fourteenth street, in honor of the occasion. The decorated drul room was graced by the presence of a
great number of ladies. The handsome commander,
Colonel Frank Sterry, and his officers did their utmost in placing the large company entirely at their
case, and this contributed greatly to the enjoyment
of the evening.

POST SEDGWICK, G. A. R.,
held their third reunion at the Academy, Pifth avenue and Fourteenth street. The programme of a
very agreeable concert was gone through, and at a
little after eleven o'clock the light fantasite was indulged in by the company until the small hours of
the morning.

Presentation of Colors to the Eighth Regi

The presentation of a stand of colors by the muntcipality of the city to the Eighth regiment, National Guard, took place last evening at the Arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. About two thousand ladies and gentlemen were present, who seemed to take the greatest interest in the proceedings. The regiment itself mustered in force and looked finer than ever in its new uniform. The men went through the manual of arms and other usual maneuvres attending a dress parade with great precision and edd. precision and ectat.

Corporation Counsel Richard O'Gorman, Brigadier

Corporation Counsel Richard O'German, Brigadier General Varian and a full staff reviewed the regiment. After which Mr. O'Gorman, on benalf of the city of New York, made the presentation speech. Colonel Scott received the colors on behalf of the regiment, and thanked the city for the generous glit, and promised that the standards should be guarded sacredly and always kept unsulfied. General Varian was here called upon, and made a short address to his comrades in arms. Mr. Wilham Pope, of Company B, was presented with a spleudid medal by the Colonel, for gaining the greatest number of recruits for the past year. The parade was then dismissed, the members of the regiment mingling with their lady friends and enjoying a promenade concert.

Dioner of the Twenty-Second Regiment Veteran Corps.

The annual dinner of the Veteran Corps of the I wenty-second regiment, National Guard, took place at the Hotel Brunswick, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, last night, and was one of the most pleasant affairs of the kind that has taken place during the season. The attendance was very large, including many of the original members of the Twenty-second. Colonel Remmey presided, and a number of exceedingly happy as presided, and a number of exceedingly according to the weil as humorous speeches were made by Coloner Porter, ex-Captain Wingate, ex-Lieutenant Gibson, Lieutenant E. Bussell, Captain Desson, ex-Quartermaster Rogers, Captains Tale, ClanRanald and

others, in which the old regimental experiences were recalled and old stories revived, to the great amisement of all. During the evening a telegram was received from Landis Battery, of Philadelphia, an organization with which the Twenty-second were brigaded during their Pennsylvania campaign, and which rendered them great service in the engagements at Sporting Hill and Carlisle, through its commander. Lieutenant Samuel C. Perkins, renewing the memories of their former service in the field.

field.

Telegrams were also interchanged with Colonels Harry Allen and A. C. Eddy and Captain Dennis, of Providence. One of the features of the entertainment was an "Army Course," composed of a ration of soup and one "hard tack," served up on a the plate, with a tin cup of coffee, without sugar or with.

milk.

The muste consisted entirely of old camp songs, the entire party joining in the choras with much enthusiasm. The whole affair was eminently enjoyable, and the Veterans separated at a late hour in high good humor.

THE DAY IN ERCOKLYN.

The citizens of Brooklyn did credit to themselves yesterday in a proper observance of the one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of Washington's natal day. Business of all kinds was suspended, flags were displayed, the courts and public offices were closed and the city throughout the day pre-sented a quiet appearance.

As it was also Ash Wednesday, the Catholic churches were well attended, and the entire city presented truly the appearance of a holiday.

The various skating ponds in the suburbs were well patronized by the lovers of the sport. The skating rink was found, as on all occasions, the most connortable, and was well filled with ladies and gentlemen.

THE DAY IN NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Aithough the public buildings were closed there were few indications that a holiday was being observed. Business was nearly as lively as usual, but the city wore a gay appearance from the number of flags floating on the buildings in the principal streets. floating on the buildings in the principal streets. The ferryboats were handsomely decorated. As the day was Ash Wednesday, however, there were double reasons for a holiday observance. All the Catholid churches were filled, and there was something hallowed and solemn in the faces of the thousands who quietly meandered through the streets on their way from church, where they were informed that the day was the commencement of a season of fasting, prayer, aims deeds and works of penance. Work was suspended in all the leading factories and in the evening several balls and social parties were held.

The natal day of the greatest of American revolutionists—he who was "first in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen"-was observed in Newark yesterday by an almost general suspension of business and the transforming the day into a regular holiday. Flagge floated from the mastheads surmounting all the public buildings and not a few private ones, and the church belis joyousty rang out at morning, no no and sunset in honor of the occasion. In the forenoon three regiments of military—the First, Second and Fifth (veteran)—turned out to the total number of about five hundred men, and made a creditable display, under command of the veteran Colonel William Ward. The fine crisp winter weather was largely taken advantage of by outdoor promenaders. These, in their linest toggery, feminine and masculine, made the streets look quite gay. In the evening a large number of Masonic, firemen's and private retunons came off. The ottmost good order prevailed throughout the day. Only a few arrests were made and those for very triding oflences. Such was the observance of Washington's Birthday in the city of Newark. in Newark yesterday by an almost general

In Paterson.

The holiday was more generally observed in Paterson than it has been for many years. Many of the factories and mills and ordinary places of business were closed, as well as the banks and all offices of a public character. There was a fine display of of a public character. There was a fine display of bunting, a national salute was fired by the Cannon Club, Washington Engine Company held its ansmusi ball, and other restivities were held. The fair of the new Congregational church, in Auburn street, was inlitated with a grand New England dinner in the afternoon, which was the most important event of the day. It was presided over by Mayor Ryle, and was attended by over two hundred of the most prominent and influential citizens of Paterson and invited guests from other cities. The dinner commenced at one o'clock, but the toasis, sentiments and speeches—which were not confined to a religious character by any means—continued until nearly dark. The deer was suggested by Mr. Pietce, the pastor, who has now nearly completed a \$50,000 church, with the tallest steeple in the city, and was a very happy and successful enterprise.

In Trenton.

Both houses of the Legislature met in the morning and adjourned at noon. The Senate at arst re-fused to adopt the resolution, President Seatle remsed to adopt the resolution, President Settle re-marking that they could better honor the memory of the illustrious Washington by doing the work, which they had before them, for Satan always pro-vides mischief for idle hands. When the resolution to adjourn was again taken up and adopted several members of both houses paid a visit to the Soldiers' Children's Home.

THE DAY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1871. The commemoration of the 139th birthday of George Washington by the Society of the Oldest Inambitants of the District of Columbia took place today. The farewell address of Washington was read. The public departments are closed, and but little secular business is transacted.

Washington's Birthday in Albany. ALBANY, Feb. 22, 1871.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was observed here to-day by the display of flags and a parade by Company B. In the evening Erastus Brooks, of New York, delivered an oration in Tweddie Hall, before the Young Men's Association, the orator being greeted by a large and appreciative audience, who gave marked evidence of their grati-

The Celebration in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Feb. 22, 1871. Washington's Birthday was duly celebrated here. Banks and public offices were closed and flags floating over public buildings and private residences. The Seventy-fourth regiment paraded the streets in force, and hold a military ball to-night.

Display of Bunting in Poughkeepsis POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 22, 1871. Washington's Birthday was observed by a display of bunting only. But two or three places of bust-

General Suspension of Business in Rollimore. BALTIMORE, Feb. 22, 1871. Business is generally suspended to-day. banks and all the public offices are closed in honor of the birthday of Washington.
In all the Catholic and Episcopal churches Lent is being strictly observed.

Washington's Memory Revered by the North

Carolina Negroes. Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 22, 1871. The anniversary was celebrated to-day by the negroes, about 175 of whom walked in procession. The day was not generally observed.

THE SCHEPPE CASE

Dr. Scheeppe Rosigus His Claims to the Estate of Miss Stinnecke.

A telegram to the Fhindelphia Inquirer, dated Carlisle, Pebruary 18, says:-

Carlisle, February 18, says:—

Dr. Scheppe—In whose behalf a petition for pardon, signed by several thousand citizens of Cumberland county, is shortly to be presented to Governor Geary, and whose case has caused considerable interest all over the United States—has lately resigned all his claims upon the estate of the late Miss Stinnecke, arising from a will which this lady had left in his favor for benevolent and charitable purposes. The deed of assignment by which Dr. Schoppe resigned his claims on the property of the late Miss Stennicke is dated Carlisle, Pa., February 14, 1871, and witnessed by J. Syarock, St. B. Foreman and F. E. Beltzhoover, Esq., attorney at law. It disposes of the total amount of her property, which is valued at \$75,000, in the following manner:—\$3,000 to the German Lutheran Church, of Carlisle, Pa.; \$30,000 to the German Church of Pennsylvania; \$25,000, the interest thereof endowed as salary for a resident physician of the State of Pennsylvania; \$25,000, the interest thereof endowed as salary for a resident physician of the hospital creeted by the sum above mentioned; \$14,000, the Interest thereof to be expended for hospital creeted by the sum above mentioned; \$14,000, the Interest thereof to be expended for hospital creeted by the sum above mentioned; \$14,000 the Interest thereof to be expended for hospital purposes, according to the disposition of the Board of Manngers of the said hospital, with the proviso that any surplus of the interest of these \$14,000 which has not been used for hospital purposes be invested in defraying the expenses of these states of the second of the sum and county, of respectable lamily and good character, who shall receive the first practical rudiments of his medical education of the hospital purposes be invested in defraying the expenses of the medical education in the hospital above mentioned and through the resident physician of the said hospital. As Trustee and President of the Board of Mannaers, to whese name the deed of assumment is made for the nomina